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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fifty Cases.

Fifty cases Mississquoi Water just received fresh from the springs. Will dispose of the above named water to the trade at moderate prices. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without a Superior.

Ease as well as certainty in the performance of every variety of work in the range of elegant or plain sewing is the one thing desirable in a sewing machine. Without this combination no machine can be said to be perfect. This is the happy combination that renders the Elliptic Sewing Machine popular wherever it has been tested. It is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most desirable machines ever invented—is not liable to get out of order, and will accomplish anything in the entire range of domestic or merchant work. The agency of the Elliptic is at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second floor, where parties interested can examine the machine and see it in operation.

If Your Hair is Coming Out,

Or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.
TTHS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTHS

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, paints, painting brushes, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Observe the Red Signs.

The Daily Commercial.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Pennsylvania's Magical Mineral.

The Gem of Light, Heat and Industry—Of Ocean, River and Railway Commerce.

Collieries and Coal Trade of Pittsburgh.

One of the greatest aids to civilization is to be found in a single mineral deposit—coal. At the present day coal forms the chief and most stable wealth of all manufacturing and commercial countries. Through the aid of this magical substance we derive the comfort of artificial heat and light. It is the great aid in reducing the valuable ores to every form and condition required to supply the needs of civilization. In a word, it is the Gem of modern industry and progress, since it is essential to the successful operations of the factory, the steamer and the locomotive. Its presence suggests, and its use is synonymous with economy. The secret of the wealth and progress of more than one modern nation may be found in the statistics of this mineral. If we may be guided by the past, the future fame and wealth of a country may be measured by the character and extent of its coal fields.

In this connection the "reports from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation respecting coal," published under sanction of the British Parliament in their Blue Book of 1868, can not fail to be interesting. According to these reports, the proportion of whole area covered with coal in the following countries is as follows: British North American, 1-3; Belgium, 1-22; France 1-10; United States, 2-9; Prussia, 1-9; British North American, 1-3; Bohemia, 1-3; Spain, 1-52. Since these reports were published discoveries have been made in the Western States showing that upwards of *one-fourth* of the whole area of the United States is covered with coal! What a future is involved in this single statement. The same reports inform us that the total production of coal in the United States in 1866 amounted to 17,117,647 tons, while 92,000,000 were produced by Pennsylvania alone. The total production of the United States at the present time is about 21,000,000 tons, or nearly twice the amount produced in France, more than six times the amount produced in Austria, and nearly a third more than the average annual product of Prussia. The average annual product of England is given at 80,000,000 tons. France from six to seven million tons of coal annually. Russia, although the beds of the Donetz are rich in coal, produces but 400,000 annually, and Spain, notwithstanding her internal resources, depends upon England for her coal.

While England is rapidly exhausting its mineral treasure, we have scarcely begun to develop our immense resources. Take, for instance, the treasure bed surrounding Pittsburgh, containing thousands of square miles, equal to eight million six hundred thousand acres of coal, which has scarcely been tapped. This immense coal field contains two seams. The upper seam, 6 feet 6 inches in thickness of eight feet, is estimated at 1,488,461,000,000 bushels bituminous coal, which, valued at two dollars per ton, would amount to $167,082,869,000. All of this coal is of the best quality, being admirably fitted for open fire places, and manufacturing purposes. It is to this soft bituminous coal that the greater portion of the western and northwestern cities are indebted for their gas. It is also an indispensible aid to the manufacturer; owing to its freedom from sulphur, the coke made from it is obtained at a small expenditure.

The amount of capital invested in the mines around Pittsburgh is about $12,189,000. Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and one acres are under development. The value of this land may be placed at $8,680,000; $438,000 is invested in cars, tools and the articles necessary to mining. The five stock employed is valued at $50,000. $1,000,000 is invested in steam houses. The various improvements, such as railway tracks, trestles, &c., cannot be less than $1,000,000. The 126 embraces one hundred and thirteen collieries in active operation. The number of miners employed is reckoned at seven thousand. The amount of coal mined annually is upwards of one hundred million bushels. Nearly thirty million bushels are consumed in and around this city. Numbers of our manufacturing establishments consume hundred to two hundred thousand bushels of coal per day. From forty to forty-five million bushels are exported by river alone, and about the same amount carried by rail approaches eighteen million bushels. The amount of coke made annually is about 8,000,000 bushels. The population of the collieries and coke district numbers about thirty-five thousand. Now let us turn to the dependencies of the collieries—the transportation.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the value of the flats and locomotives engaged in exporting our black diamonds, but judging from the number engaged, the capital invested in rolling stock for this purpose cannot exceed $8,000,000. No trouble is experienced, however, in estimating the amount of capital involved in the river transportation. Upwards of one hundred tugs are employed and registered at this port. Some of these are employed in bringing coal and coke to the city from the collieries. Upwards of sixty are engaged exclusively in the business of transporting coal to the towns and cities on the lower Ohio and Mississippi. Some of these cost as much as $35,000 and $40,000. The smallest are worth $20,000. Averaging the cost of the powerful tugs at $30,000, amounts at $2,000,000. These tugs have an amount equal to $2,000,000 invested in tugs alone. Two thousand barges, and three thousand boats are employed in the transportation of this coal. The average cost of these may be placed at $2,000. The boats cost $1,200 each. Here we have $4,000,000 invested in barges, and $3,000,000 in boats, making a total of $10,200,000 invested in towboats, barges and boats. Add the capital invested in the river transportation to that invested in the mines, and we have a total of $22,389,000. As we have already intimated, our data is lack of data, we are unable to determine with any degree of certainty the actual amount of capital invested in railway transportation. We know sufficient, however, to enable us to determine the fact that the actual amount invested in the coal trade of Pittsburgh exceeds $25,000,000. Now let us see what returns we have from our jewels.

The value of the coal exported by river alone, rating it at twenty cents per bushel, may be estimated at $9,000,000. Twenty cents per bushel would be a low estimate for the coal exported by rail, which would amount to $3,000,000 more. The coal consumed at home will average ten cents per bushel the year round, $8,000,000, making an aggregate of $15,-000,000. Say that in the worst seasons, the actual returns to the trade are $13,000,000; the amounts realized from exports alone will not fall short of $10,000,000. There is a prospect, however, of exporting seventy million bushels by river alone the present year, in which case the returns from exports will reach $15,000,000. The aggregate returns, including the home consumption, may be estimated in that case at $18,000,000. In order to form some idea of the net profits, it will be necessary to learn the average cost of mining a hundred bushels. The cost of digging, mining and loading one hundred bushels of coal upon the boats may be estimated at from $5 00 to $7 00. In a good stage of water, coal can be transported by river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati at a cost of *one cent a half cents per bushel.* As Cincinnati is four hundred and sixty-six miles distant, the reader may form some idea of the cost of river transportation under favorable circumstances. Pittsburgh coal has been sold in Cincinnati for thirteen, twelve and eleven cents per bushel! Allowing however, that the cost of transporting coal by river to Cairo, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, is five cents per bushel, the merchant can afford to pay insurance and still realize a handsome profit from a sale that brings him twenty cents per bushel.

The foregoing estimates, made up from the statistics of our collieries and coal trade, cannot fail to arrest the attention of every inhabitant of the Ohio Valley. But it is not merely a question of local interest. In view of the fact that in a quarter of a century the whole amount of coal exported by river is but 20,000,000 tons, it would appear that it would take at least a million years to exhaust the remaining 52,466,629,000 tons, at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a year. All this wealth, it will be remembered, is to be confined to the upper seam. No estimate has yet been made of the lower seam. This brings us to a comparison of the character and quantity of the coal found in the Pittsburgh coal fields as contrasted with that found in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other western and southern States. The only State that approaches Pennsylvania in the extent of her coal fields is Illinois. The coal fields of Illinois are said to contain 1,277,500,000,000 tons. Nearly all of the coal found west of Pennsylvania, however, contains a large per centage of sulphur. For all practical purposes, the coal obtained from our coal fields is worth twice as much as any bituminous coal in the country. Then there is the fact to be taken into consideration that our coal is easily obtained. The actual cost of mining coal in the Pittsburgh coal field may be estimated at from one-half to one-third of the cost of mining where deep shafts are required. Nature has kindly placed it at our hand, as it were. It is owing to these things that the coal fields of Pittsburgh are famed throughout the Union, over the commerce of which it is destined to exert a vast influence. Viewed in this light, it assumes a national importance.

Here is a deposit of mineral treasure equalling in extent the mineral fuel of Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Bavaria and Spain. The lowest estimate that could be placed upon the value of that portion easily obtained, namely two dollars per ton, would amount to $167,082,869,-000. The value of the lower seam, as governed by the cost of mining by the method adopted in the English and French mines, would amount to more than half that amount. The magnitude of this vast local deposit cannot be comprehended, save by those who contemplate it as the great aid in developing the mineral resources of the nation.

It might be well to note in this connection the rapid development of the coal fields of Pittsburgh. Ninety-one of the hundred and thirteen collieries in and around this city were opened within a period of twenty years. Sixty-nine collieries were opened on the Monongahela river in a period of twenty years. In 1845 three mines were opened. In 1865 there were sixty-nine collieries in the five pools. Seven mines were opened in 1857, and *twelve* in 1864. Twenty-two collieries were opened on the Youghiogheny river during the same period. In 1855 six mines were opened upon this river. Every year, from 1845 to 1865, saw from three to six mines opened on the Monongahela. In 1845 Pittsburgh exported 2,660,340 bushels coal. The following year the amount was doubled. With the exception of 1856, every succeeding year showed an increase. In 1866, 34,716,500 bushels were exported. Last year we exported upwards of 40,000,000. These figures, it must be remembered, exhibit the exports by river alone.

In a local point of view, the benefits derived from the coal trade are manifold. The wealth, the fame, and the prosperity of Pittsburgh may be traced directly to the immense mineral deposit surrounding it. It is fair to presume that the aggregate interests at stake, and depending upon the coal trade of Pittsburgh exceeds one hundred million dollars. It is the corner stone of our existence as a manufacturing center. Cut off our supply of coal and at one blow the Genl of our Iron mills and steel factories, of our blast furnaces, forges, foundries and workshops is blotted out of existence. The future prosperity and progress of Pittsburgh depends largely upon the foreign consumption of the jewels that have rendered her famous. In brief, to employ the language of one who appreciates the importance of the subject, our coal "is the mighty magnet that is attracting to our boundaries the iron ores from the mines of Superior and Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, and all sections of Pennsylvania, as well as the copper of Michigan and the cotton of the South."

In one word, cheap mineral fuel is one of the great wants of the age. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the great Ohio valley, which has depended largely upon the coal fields of Pittsburgh during the past twenty years. Economy was a very prominent feature of the Ohio valley to provide ways and means to secure Pittsburgh coal at moderate rates. And in order to insure this, it will be necessary for every one interested to protect the coal region. Otherwise the fuel which now costs from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel in Cincinnati, will cost twenty-five and *thirty*. One year ago, when navigation was temporarily suspended, the cost of transporting coal by rail to Cincinnati was *twenty cents per bushel.*

Facts like these speak volumes. Such figures, if not eloquent, carry conviction to reflecting minds. Were it not for artificial obstructions, in the shape of bridge piers obstructing the free navigation of the Ohio, the cost of transporting coal to the towns and cities on the lower Ohio and Mississippi would be greatly lessened. If our law makers desire an argument against bridges, let them inform themselves concerning the magnitude of the coal trade of Pittsburgh. In it they will find a fair illustration of the future prospects of those towns and cities situated on similar deposits. In a word, if they desire to render artificial light and heat cheap to the millions, if they desire to protect industry, and to foster commerce, they will see to it that navigation is not interfered with, and especially when an additional cost of $100,000 in the construction of a bridge produces a saving of millions to the mass. The true policy to be pursued is to preserve our great national highways of internal commerce. By adopting this policy in future, consumers of Pittsburgh coal at a distance will be accommodated upon moderate terms, and the exports will keep pace with the increasing demand. Should a different policy prevail, every additional artificial obstruction erected in the Ohio will cripple the trade by imposing needless restrictions upon navigation, and the exports of coal, instead of increasing to 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 per annum, will be confined to its present limit, for a time, and ultimately decrease, since it is apparent that the consumers cannot afford to pay the cost of transportation by rail. In a word, if the country desires to reap the benefit of its vast mineral deposits, navigation must be unfettered.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.

How it Will be Observed—Route of Procession. Etc.

The Humboldt Centennial, judging from the preparations that have been made, will be properly observed to-day. The various committees have been busily at work since the celebration was first proposed and every arrangement has been made for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

will take place at ten o'clock, and it will be laid with Masonic ceremonies. The committee on speakers have secured W. D. Mc-Coy, to deliver an oration in English, and Dr. Hildenstein in German. The programme is as follows:

The programme will be as follows:

1. Dedicatory Symphony—composed for the occasion by Henry Liebert.

2. Laying of the corner-stone of the proposed Humboldt Monument, with Masonic ceremonies.

3. Grand Chorus—Bundeslied—Mozart—by the United German Singing Societies, with orchestral accompaniment.

4. Oration in English.

5. Fest March. By the Orchestra.

6. Oration in German succession and return to Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE PROCESSION.

The different divisions will form as follows:

First Division—John Selferth, Marshal; forms on Grant street, right resting on Sixth avenue.

Second Division—John Rosser, Marshal; forms at the Market House, Birmingham, and marches to Second avenue, Pittsburgh, right resting on Grant street.

Third Division—A. W. Kredel, Marshal; forms on Liberty street, right resting on Canal street, Allegheny, and march to third avenue, Pittsburgh, right resting on Grant street.

The procession will move at 8½ o'clock A. M. as follows:

Down Grant street to Seventh avenue, down Seventh avenue to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market, along Market and Canal to Liberty, and across Suspension Bridge, up Federal street to North avenue, Allegheny, to the Monument. After the ceremonies the procession will reform and move out to Liberty street, down along Ohio avenue to Cedar avenue, and by Anderson street, across the bridge to Hand street, up Hand street to Liberty street, where the procession will embark on cars for Friendship Grove, near Millvale Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHOTOGRAPH TO BE TAKEN.

Messrs. Albee & Co., photographers, have made arrangements for taking a photographic view of the assemblage at the time of the laying of the corner-stone. A file will be fired from the Penitentiary wall, and the photographer will hold a battery connected to his dark tent until the picture is taken. The crowd is requested at this time to remain as quiet as possible.

DECORATIONS.

The indications are that the houses along the route of procession will be tastefully decorated.

THE VOLKSFEST.

Besides the regular train, in order to accommodate the large crowd that will be in attendance upon the Volksfest, an extra train will leave the Union Depot at two o'clock, P. M. All arrangements necessary for a day of festivity and enjoyment at Friendship Grove have been made. There will be short addresses by popular speakers, gymnastic exercises by the Turners, popular games, &c.

A GENTLEMAN who accompanied Secretary Seward to Alaska writes that the mosquitoes of that region do not carry venom in their bills, but on the contrary they emit a delicate aroma which has the anæsthetic effect of chloroform. Like modern dentists they put their patients to sleep before operating on them. So different are they from the mosquitoes of Jersey, that the tired traveler no longer feels annoyed by the music of their songs, but rather courts the music as a presage of a good night's rest. They are large and vigorous, and it is thought by some, if care be taken to disseminate them, they might displace the old variety altogether. Indeed, Mr. Seward took pains to have some of them exported to the patent office at Washington, for distribution, but he was only one of many discoveries that were made in regard to the productions of the ex-secretary's late purchase, and he recommends that a territorial government should be formed at once, and the territory named "Utopia."

BRITISH INDIA contains a population of 188,-467,854 persons; while in French India there are but 230,587, and in Portuguese India only 313,-262 souls, although both France and Portugal attempted to colonize, if not to conquer, India before the English obtained any foothold there. The number of Englishmen now living in India is uncertain, but they are astonishingly few compared with the native population. For example, in Bombay, which has a population of more than 200,000 souls, there are only 7,351 Europeans; in Calcutta, with about the same population, there are 11,224 Europeans; and in Madras, with a population of 500,000, there are only 9,867 Europeans. The trade of India, under British rule, has enormously increased. In 1834 the trade of the country was only £14,-000,000, but in 1866 it amounted to £122,000,000.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision of Att'y Gen. Hoar.

Claims of Turnpike Companies Against the Government—Destruction of Counterfeit Plates—The St. Thomas Treaty—Vote of Resident Pennsylvanians.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13, 1869.

Turnpike Claims Against Government.

Attorney General Hoar has given a decision in the case of certain Kentucky Turnpike Companies claiming full pay from the Government for the use of their roads by the armies and supply trains during the war. The opinion covers a great number of claims arising out of the operations of the war, and the effect will be to relieve the Treasury from payment of any until Congress has taken action in each case as it may be presented. The road in question is the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville. The whole amount claimed was $113,000. Of this $27,000 was established to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster's Department, and in accordance with the rule of the War Department to allow fifty per cent. on the usual rates of toll, $13,000 was paid this Company. They now claim the difference between this and the whole bill, as originally rendered by them. The conclusion of the opinion is as follows:

"This is substantially a claim to be paid for damages to real property caused by operations of the war, and if the accounting officers are right in the opinion that the company has not already received full compensation therefor, it yet do not think he is authorized by existing laws to allow any part of the claim. Claims of this character, and for compensation has not already been made, must be addressed to Congress, to be dealt with as on consideration of public duty and public policy it thinks best."

A Curious Case

Has been sent over from Prussia for the action of Baron Geroit. A suit is pending in that country which involves the question whether certain Confederate bank notes are genuine or spurious. The notes were enclosed to Geroit, who has submitted them to Treasurer Spinner. The latter advises them genuine, but does not wish to be considered an expert.

Counterfeit Plates.

Since the Government began to print currency the Treasury has destroyed about one hundred counterfeit plates of all kinds. Orders have been given to melt them, with the exception of two or three reserved on account of unusual features.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

In view of the somewhat awkward position in which our authorities feel themselves placed by the course of negotiations for the purchase of St. Thomas, it is understood that the State Department has requested the Danish government to extend the time within which final action may be taken by the United States.

Assistant Attorney General.

Assistant Attorney General Field to-day received a check for $170 payable to the order of the President from the Collector, United States Attorney, Clerks of Courts and Internal Revenue Office, contributed to the Rawlins fund.

The Pennsylvania Registry Law.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association the opinion was read from the Attorney General of the State that citizens intending to vote in any part of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia could do so without registering. Any person under the provisions of the 4th and 5th sections of the act. He says: "If, however, you would vote in Philadelphia, you must be registered in person, as by the 36th section of the register shall be the only evidence, &c. The fact that-you have not fully complied with the requirements in the division does not interfere with your voting, if you still consider it your residence."

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1869.

EXAMINING SURGEON FOR KENTUCKY.

W. Griffiths, M. D., of Louisville, late Major of the Second Kentucky cavalry, was to-day appointed examining surgeon for Kentucky under the pension law.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.

Superintendent Tutton was in Washington to-day, consulting Commissioner Delano concerning the recent seizures in Washington, Delaware and Baltimore, against bridges, between them informing themselves concerning the magnitude of the coal trade of Pittsburgh. In it they will find a fair illustration of the future prospects of those towns and cities situated on similar deposits. In a word, if they desire to render artificial light and heat cheap to the millions; if they desire to protect industry, to foster commerce, they will see to it that navigation is not interfered with, and especially when an additional cost of $100,000 in the construction of a bridge produces a saving of millions to the mass. The true policy to be pursued is to preserve our great national highways of internal commerce. By adopting this policy in future, consumers of Pittsburgh coal at a distance will be accommodated upon moderate terms, and the exports will keep pace with the increasing demand. Should a different policy prevail, every additional artificial obstruction erected in the Ohio will cripple the trade by imposing needless restrictions upon navigation, and the exports of coal, instead of increasing to 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 per annum, will be confined to its present limit, for a time, and ultimately decrease, since it is apparent that the consumers cannot afford to pay the cost of transportation by rail. In a word, if the country desires to reap the benefit of its vast mineral deposits, navigation must be unfettered.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER

Sermons on the Subject—Speculations as to the Cause of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Avondale disaster was the subject of many of the Sabbath discourses in the churches of the city yesterday. In most of them collections were taken up for the families of the sufferers.

A SENSATION AT AVONDALE.—There is little subsidence of the feeling among the miners concerning the disaster, and much light is being developed by the testimony is discussed with vehemence, and the probability that the intending mine will be abandoned is more apparent for. It is generally and sincerely believed that the disaster was fired by the same hand that set now as to charge the crime upon any nationality, nor is it even supposed that the person committing the horrible deed is a miner. Efforts to polish the death of a single miner, but only to fighting them and the coroner's jury will remain for an indefinite period. Acrimonious feelings have existed and are now rife between the Welsh and other nations, but never produced any outrage of consequence upon either person or property, and the universality that is manifested almost exclusively by the disaster, is pretty conclusive evidence that it is the first outbreak of revengeful feelings would have been of such a diabolical character. The coroner's jury will be empaneled to-day at 2 P. M.

Considerable commotion has been caused in the Democratic party in Philadelphia by the declination of S. Gross Fry, a candidate for City Treasurer. A meeting of the various candidates was held on Saturday, at which it was determined that all should resign and take measures to form a new ticket. A crowd of outsiders, however, attended the meeting and insisted on the nomination of a ticket said to be more objectionable to the party than the present one, and the meeting broke up, the understanding being that none of the candidates should withdraw unless all did together. To their surprise, a card appeared yesterday from Mr. Fry, withdrawing, and advising the other candidates to do the same.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1869.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEVADA.

The steamer Nevada has arrived from Liverpool.

OFF FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Grant and wife left this morning for Washington, Pennsylvania. They are expected back on the 18th.

THE REVENUE CASES.

The preliminary investigation of the charges against Sheridan Shook and others does not shed any new light on the allegations of fraud.

FIRES.

The stable of James McMann at Hunter's Point was burnt to-day, with five valuable horses, including the famous mare Cora, worth $15,000. McMann's loss is $75,000. The stable of Mr. Brown, adjoining, with five horses, and two dwellings, were also burnt. Total loss nearly $150,000.

Myrtle Avenue Park Hotel, Brooklyn, was burnt last night. Loss $10,000.

The sash and blind factory of J. T. Brockaway, at Flushing, L. I., with two adjoining stables were burned Sunday. Loss $20,000; little insurance.

THE AVONDALE FUND.

The donations of New York and Brooklyn for the Avondale sufferers amount to three thousand dollars. Advices from Scranton state that the excitement is subsiding, and miners at work except in Avondale mine, where no labor will probably be done for a year.

THE CITY OF ANTWERP.

The steamship City of Antwerp, on which the Harvard boys are passengers, had not been signalled at midnight.

HUMBOLDT.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 13.—The city is filled up with people from the surrounding towns, coming to attend the Humboldt Centennial to-morrow. The exercises are interesting, consisting of German and English speeches, songs by the orchestras and singing by the societies.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt commenced to-night by a grand instrumental and vocal concert, given by all the German singing societies and the leading professional and amateur talent of the city. The attendance was very large.

Considerable commotion has been caused in the Democratic party in Philadelphia by the declination of S. Gross Fry, a candidate for City Treasurer. A meeting of the various candidates was held on Saturday, at which it was determined that all should resign and take measures to form a new ticket. A crowd of outsiders, however, attended the meeting and insisted on the nomination of a ticket said to be more objectionable to the party than the present one, and the meeting broke up, the understanding being that none of the candidates should withdraw unless all did together. To their surprise, a card appeared yesterday from Mr. Fry, withdrawing, and advising the other candidates to do the same.

MAINE.

The State Election Very Quiet.

A Small Vote—The Temperance Ticket Does Small Damage—No Doubt of the Success of the Republican Ticket.

PORTLAND, ME., September 11.—The election is very quiet. The vote is probably smaller than last year, but the parties will be relatively nearly the same as then. The Hichborn ticket takes off less than ten per cent. of the Republican vote in places heard from, which will not be enough to defeat an election by the people.

PORTLAND, September 23.—The following is the vote in the city: Chamberlain, Republican, 1,796; Smith, Democrat, 829; Hichborn, Radical Temperance, 140. Last year the vote stood, Republican, 3,357, Democrat, 2,379.

PORTLAND, September 12, 9 P. M.—The State election passed off very quietly. But little interest was felt, and the vote is comparatively small. Returns come in slowly. Fourteen towns give Chamberlain 5,383; Smith, 2,174; Hichborn, 611. Last year the same towns gave Chamberlain 8,661, Pillsbury 5,983, being a majority of 1,509, against 679 last year.

Bangor, Augusta, Belfast, Rockland and Lewiston all give reduced Republican majorities. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority.

AUGUSTA, 9 P. M.—Seventy-six cities and towns give Chamberlain 19,767 Smith 13,642, Hichborn 2,065. Chamberlain's majority, 3,452. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain, 21,593, Pillsbury 21,317; Chamberlain's majority 16,616; this ratio, if maintained, shows a total of 8,500 and Chamberlain's election by 6,000 majority. Hichborn's vote will not exceed 3,000.

PORTLAND, midnight.—One hundred towns give Chamberlain 25,732; Smith 6,850; Hichborn 2,285. Last year these towns gave Chamberlain 27,026, Pillsbury 20,404. Chamberlain's majority this year 4,97 against 10,072 over Pillsbury last year. This is almost half the Republican majority of 1868, from which Chamberlain should have 48,000; Smith 29,000, and Hichborn 5,000, so that Chamberlain's majority should be about 8,500 over all others, against 19,268 last year over Pillsbury. The Republicans last year carried fifteen of the sixteen counties. This year they lose one or two more. They probably elect twenty-seven of the thirty-one Senators, although on account of the split ticket there may be no choice in a few cases, as a majority is required to elect Senators. The Republicans have a number of representatives on account of Hichborn's vote, as in case of the representatives a plurality elects, but they retain a large majority of the House. All heard from of the Hichborn party have elected no candidate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The California State Fair, which closed on Friday, was a financial success.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Companies have consolidated.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have succeeded in breaking up a gang of incendiaries, based on Goat Island, destroying its fuel, water tanks and stations, east of the mountains. Among the parties arrested are three who are said to have blow shods, near the summit, a few weeks since.

Hon. John Ross and A. J. Johnson, British and American Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims growing out of the Alabama, have pronounced an award of $650,000 in gold, to be paid by the United States to the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Co., in satisfaction of their rights in the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, respecting the joint claims for the navigation of the Columbia river.

A Cuban Junta, in appreciation of Secretary Rawlins's strong sympathy for the Cuban cause, have presented Mrs. Rawlins with twenty thousand dollars in the bonds of the Indian Republic, and a hearty letter of condolence.

The grand procession of the Germante Societies and German Masons in Philadelphia yesterday proceeded to Fairmount Park, where the cornerstone of the Humboldt monument was laid. The imposing ceremonies, festivals were held in the outskirts of the city.

At two o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in George Wells's wool house, on Lisbon street, Wellsville, Ohio, a portion of which was occupied with a grocery of Wm. Wells, and in the rear of the wool house in the room over the store. The flames had gained such headway before assistance reached the scene that it was at once deemed impossible to save the building, and it was left to burn down. By 3:30 A. M. the entire block and frame dwelling a short distance in the rear were in ruins. Here are the names of the losers and the losses: Geo. Wells & Son, two frame buildings, 1,000 pounds wool, $1,500; Wm. Wells, grocery series, making about eleven thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance. Joseph Fleming and family, dwelling and effects—loss, $1,700; insurance, $500. William Barrett, dwelling—loss $1,000; insurance, A. M. Sisters, liquor store and dwelling, contents saved—loss $2,500. The entire building would be refitted and stocked for $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and clubs in the town of citizens were alarmed by fire in the same building, just after the completion of the work Saturday, have come into our possession, and we give them. It seems that a one-armed man, named Bennett Graham, got into a buggy and drove it into the Allegheny river, opposite Sharpsburg, for the purpose of washing it. A lad named Willie Kay, eleven years old, and only son of Jas. Kay, of the firm of Kay, Lindsay, got into the buggy with Grubbs to enjoy a ride in the water. The buggy began to sink and both Mr. Grubbs and the lad jumped out. Grubbs swam ashore, but the boy sank immediately in reaching the shore in safety, but the lad Kay was drowned in sight of his parents. The following description of this boy is furnished in order that the body may be identified if not already recognized by the afflicted parents:

AN INSANE EMIGRANT.—Yesterday morning at an early hour, officer Sarber arrested an insane German at the Union Depot, who was under the impression that he was Prince Napoleon, arrived from the East on the emigrant train the night previous, and put up at the Union Depot lodging house. During the night, at the time stated, the attention of the watchman was attracted to a man who was in the act of attempting to climb out of the second story window. He was captured before he escaped, and the latter was given in charge of the watchhouse, where his name was stated as above. He had on his person a ticket from New York to Winona, Michigan, and some money. He will likely be sent to some hospital.

ACCIDENTALLY RUN OVER.—An old man named Morris, O'Mara, a carter employed by Street Commissioner Hunter, met with a painful, if not fatal accident yesterday afternoon. He was driving his cart along Penn street, and just opposite Alderman Koeing's office, he lost his balance and fell between the wheels of a large vehicle passing over his head and left arm. He was carried into the office, and from there to his injuries were properly attended. The Doctor stated that his arm was badly broken and bruised, his face cut, and he was suffering the most intense pain. O'Mara resides on Cliff street, Eleventh ward.

A MOTHER BECOMES INSANE OVER THE ABSENCE OF HER SON.—We have noticed the mysterious disappearance of Bechtold Fisher, aged fifteen years, son of Peter Fisher, of No. 80 Spring avenue, who has been absent from home for ten days past. He left on account of his mother's mind has become so seriously disturbed by his absence that physicians have been obliged to send her to Dixmont Asylum. She thinks he has been killed, and calls his name incessantly.

GORED BY A STEER.—Yesterday afternoon as a drove of cattle was being driven along Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, one of the steers became fractious, and dashing at a horse upon which a man was riding, gored him severely in the shoulder. The rider, whose name we could not learn, was knocked from his seat, but in his fall catching in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable distance by the runaway horse and painfully injured.

ROBBED AT CRESTLINE.—Christian Lepper, of this city, was robbed of his pocket book, at Crestline, Ohio, a day or two since, while on his way home from Cincinnati. Three men "jostled" him while he was coming out of a car door, and when he got away from them he missed his pocket book containing a draft for one hundred dollars, and twenty dollars in money.

SEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet this evening at the School house, Fifth avenue and Grant street, where candidates for councilmen and the various ward officers will be nominated. Some excitement is manifested, and business transacted.

THE SHUGART MURDER.—On Thursday last the Butler County Court was petitioned in the case of Mrs. Shugart, tried at the June term for murder, to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the prisoner's sanity. On Friday the motion for a new trial was made upon an affidavit being filed, setting forth that the prisoner was insane.

TAVERN TILL ROBBED.—On Saturday night the tavern of Henry Cowes, on Grant street, between Seventh avenue and Strawberry alley, was entered by a thief, who robbed the till of about fifty dollars in money. Some cigars and a few bottles of brandy gave spice to the operation.

STILL MISSING.—Wm. Dean, night watchman at the St. Nicholas Hotel, who disappeared some weeks ago, is still missing. His friends have made every effort to learn his whereabouts, and not succeeding have come to the conclusion that he is dead.

JOE KIPPER.—This, the most rigidly observed of all Jewish holy days, commences at sundown this evening, and terminates at sundown to-morrow. It is universally observed as a fast day among Hebrews.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of William Walls, the boy who was drowned on Saturday evening at the mouth of Chartiers Creek. The drowning was accidental.

STRAY HORSE.—Officer John Moon, of the Mayor's police, on Sunday night took up a bay horse. It was left at a livery stable, and yesterday morning the owner appeared and secured the animal.

CLOSED.—Brunswick Billiard Hall will be closed from five o'clock this evening till seven o'clock to-morrow evening. This is on account of the Jewish fast day, John Kipper.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Byron Scandal—Another Letter from William Howitt—Napoleon's Health Improved—Conference Between Prim and Spanish Ambassadors—The Interference of American in the Cuban Question Denounced.

The Weather.

LONDON, September 13.—The weather is stormy.

The Byron Scandal.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Daily News* contains another letter from Wm. Howitt, on the charges against Lord Byron. He says Lady Byron has condemned herself by the breach of an honorable silence. Irreparable wrong was done Byron by the destruction of the papers containing his justification, and a solution of the question is impossible except on defective *ex parte* evidence.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a public communication on the same subject, holds that the theory of mental aberration of Lady Byron cannot be maintained.

The Situation in France.

The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, commenting on the Emperor's illness and the publication of the *Senatus Consultum*, says the person of the sovereign is of secondary importance. If personal government is ended it matters little who is Emperor or Regent. The essential question is, who is Minister? on what terms does he hold office? and on what principles does he conduct the administration? No one can govern except through the Cabinet and enjoying the confidence of a majority of the people.

Wires Down.

PARIS, September 13.—The tempest yesterday prostrated the telegraph wires, and communication in every direction was temporarily interrupted.

Napoleon's Health Improved.

The Emperor's health is better to-day. It is asserted that the Empress will set out again on her voyage to the East.

Gen. Prim.

While at Vichy, had a conference with the Spanish Abassadors to England and France on the subject of the communications received from Washington. It is rumored the dispatches from the people of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba was announced at the conference as an act of ingratitude to Spain, and the hope was expressed that Spain would reply energetically to the officious manifestations of the Americans.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, September 18.—The *Imparcial* insists on the necessity of the speedy suppression of the Cuban insurrection.

A fleet of ironclads for Cuba have sailed from Barcelona. Other detachments will follow from Carthagena.

Differences are growing up between the Progressists

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

YESTERDAY Mayor BRUSH sent a dispatch to Gen. GRANT, expressing the desire of our citizens that he should remain in Pittsburgh Tuesday night and afford them an opportunity to pay him their respects. To this the General replied from Harrisburg, saying that it would afford him pleasure to do so. At a meeting of citizens yesterday, committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements. For the hour of the President's arrival and other particulars, the reader is referred to the proceedings of the meeting, reported elsewhere. Our citizens will give him a hearty welcome, and make him feel that nowhere in the broad land has he more or firmer friends than here.

THE charge that ASA PACKER, who is reputed to be worth Twenty Million Dollars, shirks his taxes and pays only *eight dollars and ninety-five cents* on a gold watch or two, has been made in every form that it can be put into words,—but it receives no denial. The charge is supported by official proof, therefore it cannot be denied. The taxes which PACKER wriggles out of are added to the taxes of honest men, and go to swell the taxes of hard-working clerks, mechanics, tradesmen and others. It is to the votes of this class of his fellow-citizens that PACKER lays claim. Will he get them?

THE local event of to-day, the HUMBOLDT centennial celebration, promises to be a grand and imposing affair. A procession, composed of citizens and the various societies and orders of the two cities and vicinity, will form in this city, and move at half-past eight o'clock to the Allegheny Park, where the corner-stone for the proposed HUMBOLDT monument will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. After the ceremonies at the Park, the procession will reform, and on reaching Liberty street will take the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceed to Friendship Grove, near Millvale Station, where the grand "Volksfest" will be held.

THE new liberal policy in West Virginia, proposed by one hundred and thirty-two prominent Republicans of Wheeling and Ohio county, is indorsed and advocated by the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Parkersburg *Times*, Charlestown *Journal*, Point Pleasant *Register*, Wellsburg *Herald*, Monroe *Union*, and other Republican papers, and by a large number of the leading Republicans in the State. It is opposed, however, by the Clarksburg *Telegraph* and Morgantown *Post*. The latter paper, referring to the address issued by the Wheeling Republicans, says: "It has attracted general attention throughout the State—in the border counties especially, and has aroused the people to a sense of their duty, and they are promptly spurning it on every side. Letters from prominent men all over the State condemn the whole proceedings as ruinous to the best interests of the people. Nine-tenths of the people of our own county are opposed to the movement, and over in Preston and other adjoining counties the people are a unit against the measure." In none of the signals which oppose it have we seen a single argument against the proposed "new departure."

PRINCE NAPOLEON, in view of the age and health of the Emperor, is the object of special interest, and, by many, great expectations, at the present time. What are his views and desires is discussed in Europe in a manner that concedes the possibility that he may figure extensively in the affairs of France, of all Europe in fact, in the near future. That he is a reckless and able man, seems to be settled. In regard to his boldness there is no question, though as yet he has manifested no great ambition. At present he enjoys the favor of his cousin, the Emperor, though there have been times when the case was otherwise. In the event of the Emperor's death, the Empress, as the representative of the sickly Prince Imperial, will come first. The report to-day is that the majority of this youngster will be declared on his next birthday. Of course the Emperor is ambitious to keep the line perfect, but this depends very much on Prince NAPOLEON, who is popular in Paris, and already has a party. He is credited with Republicanism to a good degree, but as to the genuineness of his professions there are many suspicions. He belongs to the family of the CÆSARS and many think he wears a wolf's skin. Should he set up for himself the weakly Prince Imperial would scarcely find the backing of his excellent mother sufficient to breast the waves of revolution, such as France sometimes witnesses. The health and condition of the Emperor is, therefore, invested with peculiar interest, and Prince NAPOLEON becomes an important personage.

YOUNG CAMERON TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Rumors prevail today that the President proposes to appoint a permanent secretary or War from Pennsylvania, and he is reported to have expressed a preference for Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron. Grant remarked while here, that he would appoint George H. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, if he would accept, but he had decided upon Donald Cameron. Donald Cameron is the President of the Northern Central Railroad, and has not seen the President since he came to his road to Jersey City, to convey the President and his party to Harrisburg. Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Reading. They propose to remain a day or two in Harrisburg, and while there or in Philadelphia, Grant proposes to visit a relative, Mr. McKennan, residing in Washington co., Pa. The Pennsylvania trip will last about ten days.—*New York Sun*.

This is a second edition and another version of the story set afloat from Washington through a Philadelphia paper, quoted in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. And yet is not all told. It is not the War office, but the Secretaryship of the Treasury the CAMERONS are after. For some time past the small fry on that set have been busy "setting the pins" to secure the removal of Mr. BOUTWELL from the Treasury and the appointment of "Don" CAMERON as keeper of the money bags. Money has an attraction for the CAMERONS. Open war on Mr. BOUTWELL has already been proclaimed by one of their rural organs, and the dispatches which the ring has caused to be sent aboard designed to create the impression that the CAMERONS are the President's keepers, and Cabinet makers constitute a part of the game which has been a long time hatching. It is needless for me to say that the game will never work, in whole or in part. The Cabinet will not be broken up to permit the CAMERONS to thrust their hands shoulder deep into the Treasury; and if "Don" CAMERON stands no better chance of salvation than of a Cabinet office, then he has a very bad prospect.

Look at the impudence of this thing. Gen. GRANT, in fulfilment of a pledge made months ago, proposes to make a family visit to relatives in Washington county, in this State. The CAMERONS, who own a railroad, offer the President and his family a separate car, which in itself was a very liberal and proper courtesy, and as such was accepted. The CAMERONS propose to ride a part of the distance with the President and his family; and an invitation to dine with the CAMERONS at Harrisburg is also accepted, which also would ordinarily excite no remark, for it would be a very proper and courteous proceeding or itself. But having obtained the assent of the President to this, the CAMERONS cause it to be telegraphed all over the country that "have taken General GRANT in charge," and are going to take him on an excursion through Pennsylvania for the next ten days, during which time Cabinet appointments will be agreed upon, the President's preference being "Don" CAMERON. Of course this sort of thing must be very embarrassing to Gen. GRANT, for it reflects as nearly as possible the opposite of the truth. His intention was to move as quietly as possible through our State, and he was to have been in Pittsburgh Friday evening last, and to have left for the village of Washington the following morning. Probably not five persons outside of his own family and the family they were to visit, knew of this. The death of Gen. RAWLINS frustrated the arrangement. The CAMERONS hearing of it, first impose on Gen. GRANT their attentions, and then use the telegraph to spread a report that the President was their guest pursuant to an old agreement, and for purposes of State as well as pleasure. In other words, that the CAMERONS are the President's keepers, that "Don" is going into the Cabinet, and that all who wish to approach the President must do so through the CAMERONS. We say again, the game won't succeed, but if under the embarrassment occasioned by the CAMERONS, General GRANT finds himself unable to respond to the wishes of those who are sincerely his friends and have no huge axes to grind, no one should be at a loss about the reason.

PACKER AS CONGRESSMAN.

Every fact connected with the history of ASA PACKER goes to show that he is a cold, selfish, avaricious man—a worshipper of the almighty dollar, getting all he can, and paying no more than he is compelled to, and utterly destitute of those qualities which go to make up the true American patriot. It has been shown, beyond contradiction, that he has repudiated his obligations to the Government as a taxpayer; and now we have the fact established, from the record, that, while a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, he only served fifty-four days of a session which lasted nine months, and at the end of that term drew *Three Thousand Dollars* from the national treasury. The Congress to which he was first elected met December 34, 1855. The record shows that he was absent from the 5th to the 19th of December; from the 22d of December to the 4th of January, 1856; from the 12th to the 24th of January; from the 30th of January to the 4th of March; from the 7th of March to the 30th of June; from the 22d to the 28th of July, and from the 1st to the 22d of August. After his return to Washington on the latter date, he managed to worry out the session, which closed on the 30th of August. What a conscientious man ASA PACKER must be! What a patriotic representative! What a sacred regard he must have for his official oath! Elected to represent the people of his district, at a time when most important and momentous questions were agitating the nation, he served *less than two of the nine months of his term!* But he pocketed full pay. While neglecting to discharge his public duties, he did not scruple to take the people's money.

But this is not all. He seems only to have attended Congress when he could be made of service to the Slave Power, whose leaders were then preparing their plans for the great rebellion, which they shortly afterwards precipitated upon the country. His votes upon the few bills which claimed his attention, are sufficient to cover him with shame and disgrace. On the bill to admit Free Kansas into the Union, July 3, 1856, the vote stood—yeas, 100; nays, 97. ASA PACKER voted NO! To the House bill making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending June 30th, 1856, certain amendments were submitted, disapproving of the laws claiming to have been enacted by the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and declaring that until those alleged laws should be affirmed by the Senate and House of Representatives, as having been enacted by the legal Legislature of Kansas, no part of the military force of the United States should be employed in aid of their enforcement; provided, nevertheless, that until Congress should pass on the validity of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it should be the duty of the President to use the military force in said territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri or elsewhere, from unlawful seizures and searches, etc. When the vote was taken on these amendments, July 29th, 1856, ASA PACKER voted NO! He voted against law, order and freedom, and in favor of border ruffianism, slavery and murder.

On the 30th of July, when the bill to "provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphan children of those who died in the service," was before the House, ASA PACKER voted to lay it upon the table. When the bill was finally passed, ASA PACKER voted NO!

December 15th, 1856, Mr. ETHERIDGE moved that the rules be suspended so as to enable him to submit the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That this House of Representatives regards the resolutions or pretensions of persons of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any assent on the part of Congress enjoining at or legalizing that horrible and infamous traffic would justly subject the government and people of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was accordingly submitted; but, on the point, "shall the main question be now put?" ASA PACKER voted NO! This was decided in the affirmative, however, and when a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, ASA PACKER voted YEA! The Kansas code of laws was without a parallel in infamy in this country, and outraged every right of free citizenship; and when an amendment was offered to prevent the enforcement of that code by United States troops until Congress had passed upon its validity, ASA PACKER voted against it!

His record clearly shows that he was with the pro-slavery Democrats in the incipiency of the rebellion; that his sympathies were with them all through the war, and that he is still the friend and ally of those who opposed the war for the Union. How can any sincere Democrat, much less Republican, vote for a man with such a record?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Rangoon *Gazette* tells a story of a fisherman of Prome who lately met with his death in the following manner: He had hooked a small fish, and, wishing to free his hands for the adjustment of his tackle, placed it between his teeth. The fish made a spring down his throat and stuck in the gullet, defying all the fisherman's efforts to draw it out. He at once started for his house to procure assistance, but on the way he dropped and died. After his death it was found that there were several spines on the back of the fish, and that the fisherman's efforts to pull it out had only served to fasten these more firmly in his throat.

A gay shoemaker of Cleveland, named Cooper, where he has been living for some years with a wife and three children, eloped, on the 6th inst., with the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Buffalo. The runaways were married at Erie, and stopped at a fashionable hotel, but after retiring were aroused from their slumbers by police officers, and the guy deceiver torn from the arms of his new-made wife. His pleasures will probably end within the walls of the penitentiary. The father of the deceived young lady is said to be worth over $200,000.

The Philadelphia *North American* advocates the modification of the Internal Revenue laws, so as to exempt all incomes of less than $2,000 from taxation, and reducing the rate on incomes, over and above that sum, to three per cent.

Charles Kinney, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake one day last week, while out berrying. A few minutes after the occurrence his father cut away the flesh around the wound and applied to the poisoned part a large piece of plug tobacco. The young man also ate a considerable quantity of the tobacco. He suffered a little pain, and rapidly recovered from the effects of the bite.

When Prince Alfred, the midshipman, happened to be in some British harbor or other, he went ashore and inquired of a carpenter for a piece of wood: "Don't I address the duke of Edinburg?" asked the carpenter, quaking and removing his hat. "Yes, I'm the duke of Edinburg," said Alfred, "but I don't want any nonsense about it. Show us the wood."

"EXCUSE me for troubling you," said a gentleman accosted by a noted philanthropist, "but there is in our neighborhood a poor woman in the last extremity of misery. If she has not the requisite sum to pay her rent to-day she will be turned out into the street to-morrow. That rent is *five dollars*." The philanthropist took out the needful sum from his pocket and asked the woman's address. "I can give it to me," he replied, taking the money and putting it in his pocket. "Here is the receipt for the rent. How joyful she will be when you call with it!"

Although the landlord's name is withheld, it is not difficult to guess where he lives. His deeds have made him famous, and his works have become before him. And his cases are quite numerous. They are known by their professions and the grip they keep on their purses. You can make them out on first sight.

THE theory so long adhered to that animal food is absolutely essential for superior development and strength, is certainly open to discussion. The Harvard crew, which just missed the goal, lived for weeks on milk, vegetables, and fruits. A Turkish hamal would take an English porter and his boat and walk away and walk away comfortably, and he never drinks anything stronger than coffee, while a Highland keeper, bred upon milk and oatmeal, will walk most other men down.

IT appears that the Avondale mine, by making a tunnel of only sixty feet, could have an outside opening. Although the attention of the authorities had been called to the subject, this easy precaution was neglected. It would have taken only a week and the lives of all the miners would have been saved.

AN official report just published in England gave the statistics of wrecks, casualities and collisions occurring to British ships abroad, reported to the Board of Trade, in 1868, showing that 955 vessels, of 837,281 tons in the whole, were totally lost or partially damaged, 657 vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and 298 belonging to British possessions, 689 vessels, of 252,484 tons, were totally lost, and 225 of 84,797 tons partially damaged. 1,367 lives were lost, 1,157 from vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and 200 from vessels belonging to the British possessions; 12,181 lives were imperilled, but saved by remaining on board, or by assistance from shore or from other ships. Of the lives lost 159 were by wrecks, &c., on the coast of Europe, 27 on the coast of Asia, 18 Africa, 82 America, 80 Australia and New Zealand, and 1,021 at sea.

THE MILLIONAIRE CANDIDATE.

Asa Packer's Residence and Taxes—Facts and Figures.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, a sterling Republican paper published at the home of Asa Packer's family, and where he abides off and on, gives facts and figures substantially confirming the statements of the COMMERCIAL relative to the twenty millionaire candidate's residence and his non-payment of taxes. It would seem from the article in the *Gazette* that Packer settled in Mauch Chunk in 1833, and made no organized resistance to the constituted local authorities and from that time up to 1867, except in 1861, when, as charged by the *Democrat*, his party organ, he "rebelled against assessment for the purchase of a town bull." With the exception of this episode, he stood fair as a citizen until 1867, when the taxes were increased by reason of the Democratic rebellion. The increase of the poor tax added to the bounty tax, "proved too much for the patriotism of Mr. Packer." He was notified in due form by the proper officials, in July, 1867, that the following sums were due from him, viz:

For State Tax	$2,832 71
For Special State Tax	557 96
For Borough Tax	5,767 17
For School Tax	9,223 88
For County Tax	9,223 88
For Poor Tax	5,767 17
Total	$33,382 77

He paid no attention to the notices, and when subsequently called on by the collectors, positively refused to pay, alleging, as an excuse, that he had got himself assessed down in Philadelphia, and should pay his taxes there. He was finally compelled to pay, although the people lost by costs and delay $2,002 84. The *Gazette* says:

Thus Packer dishonestly attempted to cheat his own neighborhood out of $33,382 77 in taxes due the school children, the soldiers, and the unfortunate poor of the county, including many widows and orphans; and actually did swindle the poor to the tune of over $2,000, which he was compelled by law to obey the law. These facts are as disgraceful as they are indisputable. But *they are not all*.

The whole amount of his assessment here, in the year mentioned, was $1,153,425
His real estate in this borough was assessed at 25,050

Leaving $1,128,375
as the amount of his personal property—certainly enough when it is admitted that his whole fortune now aggregates about $2,000,000. But to avoid contributing even his taxes to his own borough and county, he got himself assessed, as he told the collectors here, in Philadelphia. The books in that city were searched, and it was found that, truly enough, he was assessed there, but for how much? For a total of $16,500! This was made up as follows:

Mortgages	$ 500
Moneys on interest	8,000
Salary as Vice President L. V. R. R.	8,000
Two gold watches	000
Total	$16,500

With a fortune, which at that time—only two years ago—must have equaled at least ten millions, nearly all of which came under the head of personal property, he returns for taxation, a paltry sixteen thousand! His personality, even at the extremely moderate assessment made by the officials here, amounted to $1,128,375; yet he goes down to Philadelphia and gives in $16,500. That is, while he only succeeds in cutting down his assessment here, where something was known of his property, to less than a million and a quarter, he had the hardihood to go to Philadelphia, where scarcely anybody knew him personally, and cut one million, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars less.

But, worse than all, this champion of Pennsylvania Democracy, this "Pride of our Valley," notwithstanding that he has *pretended*, for the last three years, to regard Philadelphia as his home, has not paid one cent of taxes there, and sincethe year 1867, when forced to pay, has paid no personal taxes at all. Since he persisted in accounting himself a Philadelphian, the officers here, considered the succeeding year not to contest the matter again as so great a cost would fall on him pay in Philadelphia. The result has been that for 1868 and 1869 he has evaded payment in this personality altogether! We have no space for comment and none is needed.

PERSONAL.

Any one at all conversant with the traits of the Beecher family know that the authoress of the Byron Scandal will not remain quiet under the severe castigation which she has been receiving from the American Press. If a dozen trans-Atlantic trips, the expenditure of a small fortune in ocean telegrams, and the employment of the remainder of her days are necessary to the obtaining of additional facts and testimony bearing on this matter, Mrs. Stowe will obtain them. She is the last person to succumb under an adverse fire, however overwhelming. We may therefore rest assured that the September *Atlantic* paper is but the beginning of the end of a matter which should never have been disturbed, assuming that Mrs. Stowe had conclusive proof of all she asserted. While she remains silent those her friends affirm that she is gathering materials for an immediate counterblast, to be followed by others in regular succession.

A correspondent speaks of Mrs. Robert E. Lee as "greatly changed by time and still more by disease." He says: "The charm of her manners still continues, but her body has been terribly afflicted by rheumatism, which has made her such a cripple that, for some years past, almost from the commencement of the late war, her only locomotion is effected in a chair with wheels, which is moved about by servants. In spite of this affliction she is a most agreeable and cheerful old lady, receives every one with a smile, is conversant upon all subjects with intelligence, vivacity and good humor."

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* says of the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt: "Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs to a wealthy Southern family, her mother being a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt's, she is a relative of Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church. She is a beautiful, lady years of age; tall and queenly in form, and beautiful in feature, and, what is better, is an accomplished Christian lady, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in Church and Sabbath-school work."

Here is what Robinson says in his Diary about it. W. Emerson: "It was with a feeling of predetermined dislike that I had the curiosity to look at Emerson at Lord Northampton's a fortnight ago; when, in an instant, all my dislike vanished. He has one of the most interesting countenances I ever beheld—a combination of intelligence and sweetness that quite disarmed me."

Senator Anthony tells this of Fessenden: "His heart was tender as a woman's, and an appeal was never made in vain to the kindness which ruled his character. Once an estrangement between him and a Senator, not now a member of the body, occurred on account of words spoken in debate. After a few days, the Senator sent him from his desk a note: 'I have offended you, I ask your forgiveness; if you have offended me, I have forgotten it.' Mr. Fessenden did not keep back his tears, when he crossed the chamber to shake hands with his old friend, from whom he had been temporarily separated."

Professor M. C. Read, of Hudson, Ohio, with the geological corps of Professor Newberry, now developing the mineral resources of Warren, Ohio, passed through recently and reported the finding of fossils of the fish variety, in the shale rock beneath low water in the Mahoning river, about one-half mile north of that point. Among the fossils found was that of a fish's spine, measuring fourteen inches, which belonged to one of the finny tribe supposed to be about fifteen or sixteen feet in length. Professor Read also reports that the stone known as the Berea sandstone lies beneath Warren, and is accessible and suitable for flagging.

STATE NEWS.

The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Franklin on Thursday, September 30th.

Robert Sellers, of Franklin, fell dead while in the act of dressing himself on Monday morning last. He was eighty-five years of age.

The wife and daughter of John Purcell, a resident of Titusville, were fatally burned on Thursday. The mother was feeding a fire with petroleum, when the can exploded, setting fire to the clothes of herself and daughter, inflicting such injuries as caused death Friday afternoon.

On Friday morning, as an engineer named Newton, on the Barns & Breton well, Cadwallader tract, Church run, was washing the boiler with benzine, it took fire and exploded, enveloping him in a sheet of flame and setting fire to the engine house, which was both burned and probably fatally burned, and the engine house was destroyed.

The West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church met in Gettysburg, Wednesday evening, September 22 The Synod at one time embraced the territory of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river, and hence its distinctive name. Three other Synods Central, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, have since been organized, and the West Pennsylvania now extends only over nine counties, Adams, York, Cumberland and Franklin.

The veterans of 1812 residing in Erie county met in Erie on Friday. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were submitted by a committee selected for that purpose, and a memorial presented asking that the present members of Congress from Erie district take such measures as will insure pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812, to which they think they are entitled. Speeches were made by Messrs. Galbraith, Lowry and King, and the reunion was in every respect a happy occasion.

Mr. John McCormick, a resident of Middlesex, Mercer county, was killed by freight train No. 3 on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, on the night of the 3d inst., while attempting to jump on the train.

The Commercial Aspect of the Cuban Question.

There is a commercial, as well as a humane, side for us of the United States to consider in connexion with the prolonged conflict in Cuba. While it continues, the plantations are handed over to destruction. The returns of the sugar and molasses exports show a large falling off from last year, while tonnage is diminished to correspond. Production is going behind fast, and will travel much faster that way another year. Fifty millions of dollars' worth in Cuba was assessed for by Spain, previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. Such a sum is too considerable to be yielded by Spain in the way of inheritance, and far too large a revenue to become the spoils of a disaffected race. Cuba, once free and independent, American commerce would feel the effect of the new rule instantly; in its present state it provokes indignation that the work of devastation should be longer permitted to destroy American interests and Cuban property together. The torch of the incendiary has already been applied to the rich sugar estates in the western department, and in the state of alarm throughout that department there will be a smaller sugar crop gathered next season than the last. There is estimated to be a capital of a million of able-bodied slave laborers on the island, whose labor, at six dollars per month, would amount to eighteen millions of dollars per year—or more than one-third of the sum total yielded by Cuba to the treasury of Spain in a time of peace. Were slavery abolished, that is what free labor would be worth to Cuba. If Cuba were independent, as soon as she recovered from her losses, she would betray the stimulus of her new life in the increase of her productions, and the United States would inevitably be a large sharer of her prosperity. These are thoughts that naturally make Americans impatient of the perverseness of the power now ruling Spain.—*Boston Post*.

Terrible Condition of Spain.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who writes from Barcelona, declares that the Spaniards are utterly disgusted with their system of justice, and will remedy it, if no other remedy is obtainable, by Lynch law. Even criminal justice is corrupt, men lingering out their lives waiting for trial, because the judge will not admit them to bail without a bribe. In Andalusia, a kind of territorial socialism prevails, property groaning under estates and absentee landlordism. Four men own most of the province, and the biggest of them lives his life in St. Petersburg. Brigandage is beginning to prevail everywhere. Prim has ordered all Generals to shoot Carlists, and has promoted two officers who murdered nine persons who had fowling pieces, but were not resisting or attacking in any way. And that the treasury is insolvent, the parties without leaders, and the trees coming down so fast that there is a drought every three years, and our readers may have a faint idea of the state of Spain. It is the red revolution which is coming there.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

DOMESTICS.

CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,

SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

NEW GOODS

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"

"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,

"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Black Mohair Lustres.
Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Water-Proof Cloth.
English Water-Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,

Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WHEAT.

A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Carr,

McCandless

& Company,

94 WOOD STREET,

Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

Blankets and Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS

AND

SMALL WARES GENERALLY

Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

NEW GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

ARE NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Shawls,

BLACK SILKS, TABLE LINENS, &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,

Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.

Velvets, Brussels,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c

The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

Three-Plies, Ingrains,

AND

COMMON CARPETS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED

OIL CLOTHS.

McCallum Bros.

51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths,

MATTINGS,

Window Shades,

AT LOW PRICES.

We offer many of our Goods much below last Spring's Prices. Those needing Goods in our line can save money by buying at once.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Stock

OF

CARPETS,

The First in Market and the Cheapest.

CHOICE PATTERNS TWO-PLY AND THREE-PLY

Cheap Ingrain Carpets.

THE FINEST LINE OF

BODY BRUSSELS

Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

BY BUYING FROM

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS.

Just Opened a Choice Assortment of

Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common

CARPETS,

To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

WHITE, CHECKED AND FANCY

MATTINGS,

At Lower Rates than Heretofore.

FULL LINES OF

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Oliver McClintock & Co,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

TOBACCO.

GRANT & WILLIAMS'

PREMIUM

Black Sweet Tobacco,

In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.

This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.

WM. A. BOYD & CO., Sole Agents,

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

No. 6 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

PLUG TOBACCO.

Special attention given to

SPUN ROLL, FOR JOBBERS.

Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.

Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

NOTICES.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

A Stated Meeting of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, will be held at the ASYLUM, Fifth avenue,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14,

By order of the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the State of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, will assemble with Kedron Commandery No. 18, at their Asylum in Greensburg, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 15th, at 7 o'clock, for Inspection and Review, and for the Exemplification of the Ritual in conferring the orders. Let there be a full attendance to further the above arrangements. By order. EMINENT COM.

GEORGE NEELD, Capt. General.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Cleveland, O., September 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER prox., to take into consideration the propriety of an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company, and to transact such other business as may come before them. The transfer Books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 21st day of October, prox.

T G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE a Meeting held on SATURDAY, the 18th of September, at LEVY LUIS' 41 Grant street, Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock A. M., and we respectfully invite one from each of the Coal Works in Allegheny and adjoining counties to attend, in order to express our sympathy, in support of the Widows and Orphans at the Avondale Mine Disaster, in Luzerne county. By order of the Miners' Society. D. Wilkinsburg.

HENRY SWIFT, President.
A. STINNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM RUN ROAD, will be held in ANDERSON HALL, No. 524 Penn street, September 14th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Officers, etc.

JOS. R. IRWIN, President.
ROBT. PARK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1869. TST

PITTSBURGH, September 3, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, on Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary. By order of

THE BOARD.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE

HATS

AND

CAPS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Men's and Boys'

Hats and Caps,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

AT PRICES

That Defy Competition.

R. H. PALMER,

84

WOOD STREET.

Goods Received Daily.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LIPPINCOTT, SMYSER & CO., in this city, and as wholesale grocers in Beaver county, Pa., has this day dissolved. J. B. LIPPINCOTT and F. S. SWETT will continue the business under the name and style of LIPPINCOTT & SWETT, and will attend to settling up the business of the late firm.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT.
FRED. S. SWETT.

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1869.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in the Wholesale and Retail Confectionery and Fruit Business,

WM. M. VOGLESON,

Of Columbiana, Ohio. The style of the Firm will be KRAMER, BOHN & CO.

KRAMER & BOHN.
179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
September 1st, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of BOLLMAN, ROYD & BAGALEY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEO. W. BOLLMAN and RALPH BAGALEY, under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, who are authorized to collect all accounts due and pay all claims against the firm.

GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN L. ROYD,
RALPH BAGALEY,
WM. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FOUNDRY business I cheerfully recommend our late partners to the further patronage of the public.

JOHN L. ROYD,
WM. CAMPBELL, Jr.

PHŒNIX ROLL FOUNDRY.

Bollman & Bagaley,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CHILL ROLLS,

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Cor. Liberty and Twenty-fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense. Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Last week of the engagement of the charming

WORRELL SISTERS.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 14th, 1869, will be presented Offenbach's great Opera Bouffe in four acts, entitled the

GRAND DUCHESS.

Grand Duchess of Gerolstein ..... Miss Sophie.
Wanda ..... Miss Irene.
Prince Paul ..... Miss Jennie.

In preparation—LA BELLE HELENE and BARBE BLUE.

Saturday Afternoon—Worrell Sisters' Farewell Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

MONDAY, September 13th, and every Evening during the week, the favorite Ethiopian Comedians and Dramatic Company will appear in the following laughable acts: "Your Life in Danger," "The Loving Couple," Funny Negrolsms, Beautiful Dancing, Delightful Singing and Chas. Howard's original interlude, of

UNCLE EPH'S DREAM OF HOME.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

POLITICAL.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, J

The Daily Commercial.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

Men there are whose names live through the circling years of time;
Each century fresh laurel wreaths their brows entwine,
While admiring thousands meet their deeds to praise,
And monuments of love and glory raise.
Men there are on whom slander's tongue has never breathed,
And when they die the mourning nations stand as men bereaved,
And feel the world has lost a great and noble mind
Whose thoughts and words were only shaped to bless mankind.
'Tis meet when in after years we know their worth,
That we should celebrate the day and hour that gave them birth,
To build the marble monument of fame
And place thereon the never dying name.
A century has come and gone since Humboldt's birth.
Each year the world has seen and better known his worth;
And now we meet, while glancing back a hundred years
We see a regal mind, whose stately grandeur rears
A monument to science, whose lofty column stands
A work that seems too beautiful for human hands.
The bronze-capped monument may lift its head
In honor to the memory of a Humboldt dead;
But a Humboldt living, in the future years of thought and mind,
With stand a monument when granite dust is scattered to the wind.

Pittsburgh, September 12th, 1869.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT STAPLES

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills—Furnaces, Foundries, Forges and Steel Works.

The second foundry built in Pittsburgh was erected by Wm. Price in 1810, on the corner of Pride street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Price began operations in a very small way, confining himself to the manufacture of light articles, such as hinges, buckles for saddlery, &c. As early as 1811 he undertook to make small brass castings. In the history of our early manufactories, we find Mr. Price's name mentioned in connection with several enterprises. He was remarkable for his versatility and eccentric disposition, which manifested itself upon all occasions, in and out of season. He is remembered by the greater portion of our old citizens as a great wag, addicted to practical jokes, positive in his utterances, opinionated, outspoken, above duplicity, in a word, one of the oddest characters embraced in the limits of the city. At the present time, the predominant traits mentioned here would render a man remarkable in any community.

When Mr. Price entered upon his seventh or tenth enterprise, his method was exceedingly primitive. In lieu of an air furnace, he set up a pair of blacksmith's bellows upon the house arrangement that boasted its advantages as well as disadvantages, since it could be located almost at pleasure, and adapt itself to the extraordinary exigencies which must have presented themselves unannounced to our early founders. However, that same portable furnace was not to be sneezed at, for we find that in 1812, when Mr. McClurg was married in the business of making shot and shell, Price also prepared chills, and entered eagerly upon the same agreeable task. However, the more peaceable occupation of casting scale-weights, and casting butt-hinges engrossed the greater portion of his time. His ambition was not content with this vocation. He next essayed the difficult and ambitious task of imitating the finer character of castings which in times past rendered Berlin famous among iron founders.

The founders of Berlin possess the art of making an infinite variety of articles, such as vases, medallions, busts in *bas relief*, and other fine and elegant articles from iron by a process similar to that adopted in casting articles of domestic ware. Mr. Price devoted all his energies to the enterprise, and succeeded in producing some of the finest Berlin work we ever examined. Specimens of the work produced in the Berlin Foundry under his direct superintendence may yet be seen at the counting room. Some of the articles will bear favorable comparison with fine specimens brought from Berlin. The efforts of Mr. Price, however were not appreciated—Berlin work was too fine and expensive for the economical people of those days. Now, the same work when the æsthetic portion of the present population would sustain such an enterprise to-day.

In recurring to the primitive method adopted by the original proprietor of the Berlin foundry, we are reminded of some of the disadvantages foundry men labored under before the cupola came in use, with its simple mode of discharging the metal. Every moulder in the foundry experienced trouble in taking the metal from the air furnace, and especially in making small castings. It was found necessary to shield one arm with coarse bagging, moistened to protect the arm from the intense heat, and also to prevent the wet cloths from burning. The introduction of the cupola was an event in the history of the foundry. More speedy than the air furnace, simple, it was also found to be more economical in the manufacture of light castings.

In some instances, where brands of different qualities are melted at the same time, there can be no doubt that the furnace actually yields a better average quality of iron than that charged. The metal taken from the cupola, on the other hand, is in a measure (though not always perceptible), of a poorer quality than that which enters it. This, we are informed, is particularly the case in rolls, where the change is frequently found detrimental, as the cupola casting is of a dry, crumbling nature, lacking tenacity. In light work, such as stove plates, &c., this is found advantageous.

From the small beginning described grew the proportions of the building which occupies the ground on Penn immediately in the rear of the original site. The concern has been managed respectively by (Wm. Price; William Price & Sons; Wm. G. Price, and is now controlled by Price & Sims.

THE BERLIN FOUNDRY

Alluded to in a former article was erected about the same time, or shortly after Mr. Price built the Berlin foundry. The foundry was built upon the ground now occupied by the Gas Works, and from all we have been able to glean concerning its operations, was a large establishment in its day. Like the old Pittsburgh foundry, the proprietor of the establishment ventured upon an extensive range of castings, supplying all the articles in demand in those days. Owing to embarrassments arising from various causes, the foundry fell into the hands of the officers of the United States Bank, the principal creditor of the establishment. Operations were necessarily suspended for a time, but finally Messrs. McClurg, Parry & Bigley purchased the foundry from the bank in 1836, paying about $5,000 for it. The above firm conducted the establishment down to 1836-7, at which time they sold to Arthurs & Nicholson, who were sole proprietors at the time the foundry was burned down, in 1838.

The fourth and fifth foundries on the list, the Union and Jackson, were located on Liberty street, between St., Clair and Wayne streets. The first was built by Cuthbert & Mitchell, and is still in existence in another part of the city.

THE GLOBE PLOW WORKS.

Built by Samuel Hall in 1836, and still in active operation under the management of Hall & Speer, was the parent of all the plow factories west of the mountains. All the plow factories in this vicinity, may attribute their origin and prosperity to the faithful manner in which the original proprietor of the old Globe Plow Works acquitted himself in the enterprise to which he devoted himself.

THE NOVELTY WORKS.

Another notable establishment, and one which has done as much perhaps as any concern in the city, to establish the fame of Pittsburgh abroad, was built in 1835, by I. R. Livingstone. We doubt whether there is another establishment in the country that produces a variety of work equaling the products of this vast workshop. In it are manufactured an almost endless variety of scales, locks, coffee mills, wrenches, umbrella stands, pew racks, ball pulls, adjustable weights, bolts, hooks, hinges, copying presses—everything in short from a small sash pully to a beam capable of weighing ten tons. The old

IOWA FOUNDRY,

Is another notable establishment. This establishment still occupies the original site selected by its projectors, Messrs. Parry & Scott. The foundry was built in 1840, and has been in active operation almost ever since. The concern had the exclusive use of the Harley chilled roll patent for two years, and the manufacture of chilled rolls has been a feature of the establishment throughout existence.

We do not propose, however, to enumerate the full list of foundries in their chronological order. We have neither time nor space to devote to such a task, confining ourselves to the oldest and most notable establishments. In brief we may state that the total list embraces twenty-eight foundries proper, besides a number connected with other branches, making a total of forty-eight. In these forty-eight establishments the visitor from abroad will find sufficient food for wonder to last him his life time. A single establishment boasts a cupola with a capacity of fifty tons. The cupola melts metal at the rate of twelve tons per hour. The molten metal is conveyed from the cupola to the pit on a railway track. Another concern employs six furnaces and two cupolas, with a total capacity of one hundred and eighty-five tons. The largest furnace melts forty tons at a single heat. One establishment employs fifteen screws, and works on an average eight thousand tons of metal annually. In two establishments the casting of chilled rolls from twenty to twenty-eight inches in diameter excites little or no comment. A single concern makes from forty-five to fifty-five thousand plows annually, besides turning out castings for as many more. Four of the establishments are engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron. The products of these concerns assume a thousand shapes, being employed in agricultural machinery, wrenches, circle-plates, axle-tires, rub-irons, hold-backs, check-hooks, stirrups, bitts, snaffles, &c. Everything, in brief, in the range of mill-castings, cannon, plows, machine castings, chilled wheels and rolls, hollow ware, stoves, grates, or domestic hardware, is produced in these establishments.

The aggregate production of these establishments during 1868, as exhibited in the returns furnished us by the Assessors of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, amount in value to the sum of $5,024,000. These figures, however, do not present a complete exhibit of the actual sales. A vast amount of small and light articles, as well as heavy articles, not taxed in the founders hands, are necessarily omitted. It is fair to presume that these will make up an amount equal to a third of the above figures, which would make an aggregate of upwards of four millions. This, in one of the dullest years we have experienced since the beginning of our national troubles, is certainly a very fair exhibit. The number of workmen employed directly in the business exceeds two thousand; including those partially employed, or whose time is divided between these and other establishments, the total amount of hands employed may be reckoned at 2,500. This is a low estimate.

Twelve years ago Pittsburgh numbered less than twenty foundries. The total value of the products did not exceed $2,000,000. The number of hands employed did not exceed twelve hundred. The largest and most important establishments have swelled to their present dimensions during the past eight years. Some of the leading establishments in special branches have sprung up within a period of ten years. In a word, a glance at the increase in the business during the past ten years, shows a degree of prosperity and stability such as few cities in the world can boast.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

BUILDING LOTS,

AND

ACRE LOTS

IN

Breed's Grove, Allegheny.

Saturday, Sept. 18, at 3 O'clock,

Will be sold on the premises a range of Building Lots 20 by 100, 24 by 150, and one acre each, situated in Breed's Grove, adjoining the residence of Messrs. Jonathan Gallagher and Wm. M'Creery. The pleasant Valley Street Railway runs within a short distance of the grounds. Gallagher street, recently graded, affords an easy drive, and a flight of steps affords good walking in all weathers. The situation is very agreeable, overlooking the entire city, and commanding city and country at once. If there is a fair attendance at the sale there will be no reservation in price. Persons who have not yet visited this locality are earnestly requested to do so: they will be astonished to find it so well adapted to family purposes. Terms liberal.

A. LEGGATE, Auct.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

ON

SOUTH AVENUE AND ROBINSON ST., ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

Sale on Thursday, September 16

The following described Property will be sold by Auction on the premises, on account of the owner moving South:

At 10 O'clock—The Residence No. 98 Robinson st. Lot 18 by 67 feet. House, a two-story brick of 7 rooms and entry.

At 3 O'clock—The Residence No. 109 South avenue, bounded by Walnut and Shields streets. Lot 43 by 153 feet. House, a two-story brick, with hall, double parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; five bed rooms and bath in second story. Water in house and in basement.

Also, the adjoining properties, Nos. 110 and 111 South avenue. Each Lot 22 by 153 feet. Houses, two-story bricks, of 4 rooms and cellar.

The circumstances under which these properties are brought to sale affords good opportunities for intending buyers. Terms—Half cash, balance in one and two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE

OF

City View Lots,

AND

BUILDING SITES,

SUBURBS OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock.

Will be sold on the premises, 3 Lots of 5 Acres each, 3 Lots of one and two Acres each, and 20 variously sized Building Lots, all in City View Cemetery, in Reserve Township, one mile from Allegheny Diamond, by the Sawmill on Perrysville. Directions, plans, terms and full particulars given at the Auctioneer's office. It will be necessary to visit these grounds before an adequate conception of the eligibility of these lots can be obtained. The commanding and fine views of both cities and their surrounding emin ences, several are covered with fruit. The avenues are wide and of easy grade. Persons in quest of desirable lots, at low prices, cannot do better than give this sale attention. Now is the time to buy, when times are dull. Higher prices will prevail when things are up. This property has been laid out by Mr. Jonathan Gallagher, which is sufficient guarantee that the utmost liberality will prevail. These Lots embrace city and country privileges. Hours' travels of fruit, and being just outside the city limits are much more lightly taxed.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice or consignment on or before Thursday of each week to insure advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

LAND SALE.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

ON 30th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869,

THE FARM, CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES, 67 of the heirs of W. McFarland, in Smith township, Washington county. The Farm is improved, well limbered and watered, contains a strong producing loam, is very convenient to Sacramento and Burger Stations, and is entirely underlaid with Coal. The Farm is a chance for a Home, a Garden, Farm or a good investment. Call on J. H. McFARLAND, P. M., Paccoon P. O., Pa., or write J. MURRAY CLARK, Trustee, Candor, Pa. ed

NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF HORSE AND MULE SHOES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., September 7, 1869.

I will sell at Public Auction, at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Jeffersonville, Ind., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869, a large lot of Horse and Mule Shoes, as follows, viz:

About 161,000 lbs Mule Shoes, of various patterns;
About 64,300 lbs Horse shoes, Wagon Pattern;
About 492,392 lbs Horse and Mule Shoes, of mixed patterns, contained in 4,292 boxes.

Also, about 60,000 lbs Horse and Mule Shoes, of mixed patterns, now at the Quartermaster's Depot, Louisville, Ky.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.

J. A. PITTER,
Dep. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE

Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 156 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Wash house and Bath Room, Slate Roof, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete. Lot 24 by 85 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of

JOHN McQ. WOODS,
At Lloyd, Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

Ammunition!

I have in store and am constantly receiving a full assortment of all kinds of Ammunition, embracing the following articles:

Curtis & Harvy's Celebrated Powder;
Hazard Electric and Sporting Powder;
Dupont Sporting and Mining Powder.

☞ These Powders are kept at the Magazine. All Orders for large quantities must be left the night before they are wanted, so as to insure delivery next day.

ELEY'S CAPS AND WADS.

A full assortment always on hand, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Metalic Cartridges.

Having been appointed Agent for the U. S. Cartridge Co.'s Cartridges, am now prepared to fill Orders for large or small quantities, at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal to any in the market.

SHOT.

I have a full assortment of Tatham Bros. Celebrated New York Shot, which I offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Rates, put up in 25 and 5 pound Kegs, all Numbers.

SMITH & WESSON'S

Celebrated Revolvers.

A Fine Assortment on hand, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and possesses a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead . . . . . 95 parts.
Linseed Oil. . . . . 5 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pleasant Hill Seminary.

This Institution is now in successful operation, with a full corps of Professors. Accommodations large and convenient.

Owing to a constant and growing public demand, the Proprietor has concluded to take Boys and Young Men to prepare for College or the active duties of life. Address

MARTHA McKEEVER, Proprietor,
Or T. A. CRENSHAW, Principal,
West Middletown, Washington county, Pa.

APOLLO INSTITUTE

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE.

JAMES M'MACRUM, Principal; MARY F. MACRUM, Assistant. This School will reopen on MONDAY, September 6th, at 9 A. M.

Parents seeking a School where their sons and daughters will be carefully and tenderly instructed and educated, so as to prepare them, as soon as consistent with health of body and mind, for the duties and responsibilities of life, are respectfully requested to examine the claims of this School. The Principal, who was formerly editor of the *Gazette* of this city, is well known to many extended citizens, several of whom advised him, on his return from a two years' sojourn in Europe, to resume his profession of teaching. This he decided to do, the rather as he could thus best attain what he much desired—an opportunity to take charge of the education of his own children, in the School Room as well as at home.

For statement of the system of instruction, synopsis of the course in the primary, intermediate and senior classes of the English, Classical and Scientific departments, terms, testimonials, etc., see Circular, which will be mailed on application to the Principal, who may also be seen at the School, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market, during the first week of September, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Circulars may also be had at the American Bank, 80 Fourth avenue, Messrs. Riddle & Co's, Market street, and Macrum & Carlisle's, Fifth ave. THS

EPISCOPAL

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this School begins SEPTEMBER 8TH, 9 A. M. in its New Rooms, 393 LIBERTY STREET, (Fleytone Bank Building).

Applications for admission of Pupils may be made at the school Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.

Persons having Sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

MISS M. MARKHAM,

(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute),

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869,

At the Rooms lately occupied by the Carry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair).

Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information relating to the School may be obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The Fall Term of this School will open on MONDAY, September 13th. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. For information, or admission, apply to ed

Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

TIP-TOP,

The Noiseless Slates.

They make no Noise, will not Scratch the Desk, and will not Break when dropped.

FOR SALE BY

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

School Books, Drawing Materials, &c.,

101 WOOD STREET.

TEXT BOOKS,

USED IN

Western University,

Mr. Macrum's Apollo Institute,
Female College,
Pittsburgh Oral School,
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Newell Institute,
Irving Institute,
Miss Markham's School,
Prof. Bingham's Seminary,
Bowman Institute,
Rev. T. L. Bellam's Academy,
Prof. Curry's Institute,
Rev. S. M. Glenn's School,

And all other Schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

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R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY STREET,

NEAR SIXTH.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Text Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Methodist Book Depository,

NO. 129 SMITHFIELD STREET,

CORNER OF VIRGIN ALLEY.

JOSEPH HORNER,

AGENT

OF

HARDWARE.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,

Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET,

Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN REBMAN ..... WILLIAM SCHIRMER.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

No. 226 LIBERTY STREET,

AND

NO. 11 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck Copying Machines,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
124 SECOND AVENUE,
Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Scales Repaired promptly. THs

WRIGHT'S
PATENT WROUGHT ANVILS.

A full assortment of sizes in stock and for sale by

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
59 WOOD STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867.

FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF

Bonds and Other Securities,

GOLD AND SILVER,

Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE

RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

President ..... WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President ..... HENRY LLOYD.

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WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSSEY, JAMES I. BENNETT, BYRON D. PAINTER, JOS. S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK.

Secretary and Treasurer,
S. F. VON BONNHORST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND

OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

Tradesmen's National Bank,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY ..... President,
W. VANKIRK ..... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR ..... Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States, on most favorable terms.

Drafts issued, and sales effected given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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DIRECTORS:

John Dunlap, S. B. McKirdy, Samuel M. Kier, John G. Hisher, John F. Dravo, A. Bradley, W. Vankirk, Wm. H. Brown, J. Knox, A. McDonald, do

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial in the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly Persons find a Benefit by its use.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

A. SPEER'S Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

SEALED BIDS

Will be received for the

Redemption of One Million Dollars

OF THE LOAN OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE JULY 1st, 1870,

Until 12 o'clock, M., October 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to E. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa., and indorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State,
J. P. HARTRANFT, Auditor General,
E. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.

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MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS

PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
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Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,

HARROW TEETH,

PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

Wagon Hardware,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Screws, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY BIER ..... GUSTAVUS BASCH.

HENRY BIER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BELL AND Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

☞ BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

KEYSTONE

BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.

Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND 77 WATER BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.

Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

BABBITT METAL made and kept on hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.

Office and Foundry—Corner of Seventeenth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE,

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Brass Founders

AND

IRON PIPE FITTERS.

Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS, in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.

Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
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UNION IRON MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Bloomer), Spindles, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDRY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Locomotive and Machine Works

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

STATIONARY ENGINES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Specialty—MINING AND SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.

Office, Cor. WATER ST. and CHERRY ALLEY.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

Warehouse, 121 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PHILLIPS ..... JOHN P. CLULEY.
W. M. CLULEY ..... A. R. CLULEY.

Phillips & Cluleys,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ Refineries and Steamboats promptly fitted up.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, September 7, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING MILLER STREET,

From Center avenue to Reed street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at his office until FRIDAY, September 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, September 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOARDWALK ON BROAD STREET,

(East Liberty), from the Frankstown road to Highland Avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 16th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, September 3, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING BLUFF STREET,

From Cooper to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for the sale of our manufactures at

E. & M. BOLLMAN'S

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE

VINEGAR,

WITH

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

☞ Strength and quality guaranteed. Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE ..... HUNTER ORR.

Engine Builders, Founders

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MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.

ENGINES of almost any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions,

MADE TO ORDER.

FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address

H. M. BOLE & CO.,
INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ We study to please.

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IRON WORKS.

Jones & Laughlins,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron,
T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per Yard.
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting,
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods,
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS,

BRANCH OFFICE:

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,

17 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Duquesne Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AXLES AND SPRINGS.

DUQUESNE, X L AND JUNIATA.

Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron,
Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron,
Boiler Plate and Heads,
Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars,
Flanged Cutter Bars, Cylinder Iron,
T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads,
Crowbars, Wedges and Harrow Teeth,
Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel,
Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern,
Steel Tires, Steel Shafting, A. H. Steel.

Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles. Cut Nails and Spikes.

All Goods First-Class and Warranted.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES.

M

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE AVONDALE CALAMITY.

Relief for the Sufferers—Public Meeting Called.

The following appeal from a number of our citizens in behalf of the sufferers of the late terrible calamity at Avondale, should and doubtless will meet with a generous and prompt response from the people of Pittsburgh, who have reason to remember the friendly succor extended to many of her citizens when one-third of the city was devastated by fire:

To the Honorable Jared M. Brush, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned petitioners beg to call your attention to the pitiful condition of the sufferers that lost their husbands, fathers and children in the great, disastrous and terrible catastrophe that occurred at Avondale, Penna., and we respectfully ask you to call a meeting, at your earliest opportunity, of the citizens of this influential, Christian community, and adopt measures to aid and relieve the sufferers of this woeful calamity.

Thos. M. Marshall, Russell Errett, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Thos. W. Davis, John H. Stewart, Graham Scott, E. P. Jones, Jas. McAuley, Jno. M. Snodgrass, C. G. Hussey, Wm. Wallihan, Alex. Chambers, Robt. Riddle, E. J. Anderson, Thos. W. Howe, W. H. McClelland, John Beal, Thomas Steel, James Blackmore, J. K. Moohread.

In accordance with the above suggestion, I hereby call a meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, September 15th, at Wilkins' Hall, at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to raise funds for the relief of the families of the miners who lost their lives by the late terrible calamity.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Property Owners Last Evening—The Cherry Alley Route.

A meeting of the property owners along the proposed Cherry alley route of the Connellsville railroad, was held at the Second ward School house last evening.

Mr. Biddle Arthurs was called to the chair.

Mr. George W. Leonard read the call of the meeting, which requested the citizens opposed to the Connellsville Railroad laying the track on Cherry alley to meet at the Second ward school house.

Mr. Arthurs said he had thought this matter was settled, and asked Mr. Leonard to enlighten the meeting in regard to it.

Mr. Leonard then made an address confessing that money had been received for an article which he wrote for the *Daily Republic*, with which he was connected, in favor of the Cherry alley route. The tenor of his remarks were that all the articles published favoring the Cherry alley route were paid for by the Connellsville Railroad Company.

The speaker said he had everything about Councils and other parliamentary institutions about Pittsburgh. He knew what money would do with them. He had a little experience in that line. An honest confession was good for the soul, and he was free to confess that he had received four or five dollars himself. [Daughter.]

Mr. Leonard was interrupted at this point by Mr. Stephen A. Vetter, who had just entered the room, who inquired as to the object of the meeting.

Mr. Leonard stated that the call set forth the object of the meeting. It was in opposition to the Cherry alley route.

Mr. Vetter said that the Railroad Committee had already secured the right of way for another route.

Mr. Leonard said there was nevertheless cause for alarm on the part of property owners along Cherry alley. He would therefore move that a committee be appointed to watch the movements of the Connellsville Railroad Company, with a view to getting a ground to it or the right of way through Cherry alley, the Chairman of the meeting to be Chairman of said Committee.

The Committee was appointed as follows: Dr. R. Arthurs, George W. Leonard, J. B. Nye, Stephen A. Vetter, T. B. Hamilton, A. S. Bell, David Reiss, John C. Dewhurst.

The meeting then adjourned. Dr. Arthurs announcing that the Committee would meet at his office on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

The Law Concerning Canned Articles.

Russell Errett, Esq., Assessor of the Twenty-second district, has received the following communication in regard to canned articles:

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, P. A.,
PITTSBURGH, September 10, 1869.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Assessor Twenty-second District Pennsylvania, etc.: As the Internal Revenue Laws, so far as they relate to stamps on "canned articles, &c.," and "preserved meats, &c.," appear not to be understood by the dealers in these articles, and sales are daily being made, in violation of the law, I beg to ask you will instruct your several Assistant Assessors to call upon the trade in their respective divisions and fully post them as to the requirements of the law. I beg to quote from section No. 156, the list of articles which are now liable to stamp duty, viz: "For and upon each bottle or other glass or simple package containing fish, sauces, syrups, preparations of fruit, jams or jellies, contained therein, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, when such can, bottle, or other simple package, with its contents, shall not exceed two (2) pounds in weight, one cent.

"For every additional pound or fractional part thereof, one cent, to refer also to section 169 Act June 30, 1864, as amended, (page 124, compiled act March 28, 1867,) under which all *imported* articles subject to Schedule C are made liable to the same duties as those of domestic manufacture, every person *selling or offering* for sale any such article held 'to be a manufacturer liable to section 5 No. 10 also sets forth the proper form of cancellation of the stamps, as follows:

"The general stamp must be cancelled by writing or printing thereon *in ink* the initials of the proprietor of such stamped article, (and where goods are required to be stamped by the dealer, the dealer in the same,) the month, and the *date, day, month* and *year* of cancelling.

The private stamp must be so affixed on the package that in opening the same the stamp shall be destroyed. After such stamp has been affixed it shall not be used, should any person find it in any other package, but should be understood that not alone the goods unstamped, but all the property on the premises where such goods are found is liable to be seized by the United States.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) H. B. SCUDDER,
Supervisor W. D. Pa.

Sixteenth Ward Geary Club.

The Sixteenth Ward Geary Club held a meeting at Gangwish Hall last Thursday evening, when a constitution and permanent officers was held, resulting as follows:

President—A. B. Neal.
Vice President—H. S. SOUTHWORTH.
Secretary—John Robb.
Captain—E. H. Smith.
First Lieutenant—James Crumley.
Second Lieutenant—August Dershafer.
Color Bearer—Thomas Hopkins.

List of Unavailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Dibbler James, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Jones S. B., Washington, D. C.
Parker Thos. Olive, Ill.
Smith Mr., Green Tree, Pa.
Speer Jane, Washington, D. C.
Zimmerman F. W., Freeport, Pa.

THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH—WARD TICKET.—The following ticket is to be voted for at the primary meeting, Saturday, September 18, 1869: Select Council—Joseph Marshall and Wm. H. Glenn; Common Council—W. G. Dunseath, George F. Morgan, Joseph Moore, Geo. Booth, Geo. R. Chalmers, J. J. Reynolds, J. N. Journey, Edmund Ecker, James Little; School Directors—Charles Martin, John S. Hamble; Constable—George Speckman; Judge—Hugh Judge of Election—H. Y. Boyce, G. S. Rodgers, J. R. Newman; Inspector of Elections—Wm. Kerr, James Moore, F. S. Gondner; Return Inspector—John Kemp, Joseph H. Hartman.

PRISONER'S ESCAPE.—Three prisoners confined in the office of Deputy Mayor Cartwright at East Liberty on Saturday, made their escape. They had been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and were awaiting a hearing. While watching a prisoner when they were not observed, they took French leave, and the officers received nothing for their trouble, and the city lost a fine of ten dollars. It would be well for the Police Committee of Councils to provide a lock-up for the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards at once, the numerous arrests by the officers on duty, thereby demanding it.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.—The shoe store of Mr. Hartung, of Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by thieves, on Sunday night, and robbed of seven or eight pairs of fine boots, and a number of pairs of ladies gaiters. Only the finest goods were selected. The store was entered by forcing open the front door. A private watchman is employed on this block, but he must have been "watching" in some other direction than that in which the thieves broke open the door, and also when they walked off with their booty.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT—THE ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—John Grimm, who shot and killed James Shevelin at Archer's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, on Saturday night, remained in the lock-up yesterday afternoon, when he was fully committed for trial on an Information sworn out in the regular way before Chief of Police Hagge. Grimm waived the formula of a hearing, and was committed accordingly.

BROUGHT TO THE WATCHHOUSE.—About half past seven o'clock last evening the police brought to the watchhouse two horses and a wagon laden with sand, which, during almost the entire afternoon of yesterday stood on Penn street, Twelfth ward, apparently without an owner. By whom the team was left there it is not known, but it is likely an owner will be found this morning.

MASS MEETING POSTPONED.—The mass meeting of Republicans of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, which was to have been held this evening in the old court house, on Forty-fourth street, has been postponed to Thursday evening, when Judge Shannon, Col. Bates and John H. Kerr, Esq., will be present and deliver addresses.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.—Mr. Alex. Leggate acknowledges the receipt of the head of an immense moose, sent him from St. Louis, by Captain J. T. Hodgdon, as a present for the Allegheny Library Association. It is assigned a suitable place in the library room.

DEDICATED.—The new Bellefield Presbyterian Church, erected in place of the structure destroyed by fire, was dedicated on Sunday morning—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., officiating at the dedicatory services. Dr. Eells delivered a discourse in the evening service. The new edifice will cost about $70,000.

TO THE WOREMOOSE.—Warden Scandrett yesterday sent up to Claremont, Peter Meiser, Daniel Riley, James McCloskey, H. Loomis, James Feedman, Oliver Graham, J. Hamilton, Finoy, Joseph Conway, Lawrence Dailey, John Lowry, A. Covell, Joseph Limb and Michael Larrissy.

HOCKENBERRY SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Z. T. HOCKENBERRY, convicted of the murder of Thos. McCandless, of Butler county, was sentenced last Friday, by Judge McGuffin, to be hanged. He received the dread sentence without the slightest emotion.

THE LATE RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati COMMERCIAL, writing from Steubenville in reference to the collision on the Pan Handle Railroad, on Friday last, says that the lower limbs of John McFarland, fireman of the construction train, were caught in the press of cracking timber, and thus actually severed from his body.

Of the engineer and fireman of the freight locomotive, John Montgomery and L. F. Simcrite, he says, whether they were instantly killed or not will never be known, for immediately after the collision the freight cars ignited, and despite all efforts, five cars and their contents were destroyed. The deceased were covered up in the wreck, and a few of charred remains were all that could be found of them when the fire died out. Of one there were a few charred ribs, of the other some horrible fragments scarcely bulky enough to fill a cigar box. The rails were also badly warped that they were rendered useless, and had to be replaced with new ones.

On examination of the engines it was found that the belief of the construction engine was hastily driven into the boiler of the freight engine, a terrible but effective arrangement. Several of the Directors of the road, whose residences are at Steubenville, with Superintendent Reid and his Assistant, Mr. Brooks, were on the ground promptly, and all the aid in their power was rendered. The correspondent then adds:

Mr. Reid, the Superintendent, instituted prompt inquiries as to the cause of the disaster, and visited the guilty party at once with the only punishment in his power. There is no doubt as to where the guilt lies. The construction train was run by telegraph, and the operator at Burgettstown was ordered by Ready directing the freight train to lie over until the construction party passed west. This speech the operator failed to deliver, though it is said he was engaged in conversation with the conductor of the freight train.

We take the following from a Steubenville paper: The jury empaneled by James Archer, a Justice of the Peace and acting Coroner for Brooke county, on the 10th inst., in the case of Simmons, returned the following verdict: That the death of the said L. D. Simmons was caused by the collision of trains No. 26 extra, and Howard's construction train, on the morning of September 10, 1869, through the neglect or the delivery of or obedience to orders on the part of some one or more persons in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. In testimony whereof the said Coroner and jurors hereto set their hands.

From the evidence before the Coroner's jury it seems the accident occurred about one hundred yards east of the water tank at Edgington station.

The testimony of the telegraph operator at Steubenville was as follows:

A. O. Custer.—Where do you reside and what is your occupation? Reside in Steubenville, Ohio, and my occupation is as telegraph operator in the office at Steubenville, connected with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Do you know of any orders given for the running of a train on the 10th inst., Howard's construction train, on the morning of September 10, 1869, and through the neglect or the delivery of or obedience to orders on the part of some one or more persons in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Railroad Company. In testimony whereof the said Coroner and jurors hereto set their hands.

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